

To find applicable changes, find your version of the book listed below (e.g., Version 3.4). All changes listed under that version and any versions that follow (e.g., Version 3.5 and higher) will apply to your version.

Location	Incorrect	Correct
Version 1.2		
p. 12, Chapter 2, Exercise 4	Add a TE note explaining AcSI.	Add the following TE note, which will become TE note G (the rest of the TE notes in chapter 2 will need to be adjusted): The accusative subject of an infinitive (AcSI) occurs when you would normally expect a complementary infinitive (e.g., I love <i>to laugh</i>), but instead the subject of the infinitive is different from that of the main verb (e.g., I want <i>you</i> to laugh). In this instance, the infinitive is not complementary but rather an object infinitive, and the accusative is not the direct object of the main verb but instead the subject of the infinitive.
p. 12, Chapter 2, Exercise 5	The abbreviations PtW, PrAc, and AcSI are used in the answers but not explained here.	Add the following explanatory note for students: You may need the following abbreviations: PtW (place to which), PrAc (predicate accusative), and AcSI (accusative subject of an infinitive).
Chapter 2, TE page B, Exercise 5	The abbreviations PtW, PrAc, and AcSI are used here but not previously explained.	Add the following explanatory note: PtW = place to which PrAc = predicate accusative AcSI = accusative subject of an infinitive
Chapter 3, TE page C, Exercise 7, #7	This answer is incorrect.	Change to: Malīs: dative with a special verb (cedō)
p. 29, Chapter 4, Exercise 3, #6	Pācātuī should not be used as an example, as it is too advanced for this book.	Remove pācātuī and adjust exercise numbering here and in chapter 4 TE pages accordingly.
Chapter 4, TE page A, Exercise 3, #4	Pectus is 3rd declension neuter, not masculine.	Change to: nom./voc., sing., n. (3)
p. 35 (Chapter 5) and 257 (Glossary)	Ōrdō, ōrdinis is masculine, not neuter. Plebes always refers to a group of people.	Change to: ōrdō, ōrdinis, m. Change definition to: commoners; plebians
p. 39, Chapter 5, last example	Bellum will never occur in the locative.	Change to: Brundisiī in Brundisium
Chapter 5, TE page B, Exercise 5, #7	Porta, -ae is a 1st declension noun.	Change to: portīs urbis

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Chapter 6, TE page D, Exercise 9, #5	The superlative difficilima is incorrect.	Change to: difficillimus
Chapter 6, TE page E, Translation, paragraph 2, line 1	“Seventeen years” is incorrect.	Change to: sixteen years
p. 61, Chapter 7, Exercise 4, #4, and Chapter 7, TE page B, Exercise 4, #4	Consuluit needs a macron on the first o.	Change to: cōnsuluit
p. 62, Chapter 7 Reading, paragraph 2, line 3	Cōnsuluit is incorrect here and doesn’t match the English translation.	Change to: consulēbant. (No change needed to English translation on the TE page.)
Chapter 9, TE page C, Respondē Latīnē #3	The second "necessary" is spelled incorrectly.	Change to: necessary
p. 102, Chapter 11 Reading, paragraph 1, line 4	A comma should be added between Cosānīs and Vespasiānus for clarity.	Change to: Cosānīs, Vespasiānus
Chapter 11, TE page B, Exercise 5, #10	The translation for vidēs, vidēris is incorrect.	Change to: You are seen, you seem
Chapter 11, TE page B, Exercise 6	Pōtāminī is spelled incorrectly. Bibēbat is the incorrect vocabulary word.	Change to: pōrtāminī Change to: potābat
Chapter 12, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of cognovi is incorrect. Syllabication of tenebrae, tenebrārum may cause some confusion.	Change to: cog-NŌ-vī Clarify for students: This word can be syllabicated two ways: TE-ne-brae, te-ne-BRĀ-rum, per syllabication rule #4 and accent rules; or te-NEB-rae, te-neb-RĀ-rum, since b is a mute followed by a liquid.
Chapter 12, TE page B, Exercise 3, #12–13	The Latin translations are given in the passive voice, but they should be in the active voice.	Change to: #12. ducēbāris and #13. vincimur
p. 114, Chapter 13, Section 40	In the example, the perfect passive indicative is translated as “I was carried” in 1st person singular, but as “we have been carried” for 1st person plural. This is confusing for students since there is no explanation given for the difference in translation.	Add note: The Latin perfect tense shows action completed in the past; therefore, most scholars agree that it can be translated with the English past tense or the English present perfect tense.
pp. 121–122, Chapter 14, Exercises 3–5	Students need to review Section 42B, future perfect passive indicative endings, before completing Exercise 3. Therefore, the order of exercises has been changed.	#1.) Move up B. Future Perfect Passive Indicative and Exercise 5. Change Exercise 5 to be Exercise 3. #2.) Renumber Exercises 3 and 4 as Exercises 4 and 5. #3.) Adjust exercise numbering in TE pages to match.
Chapter 14, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of sūmpsī, sūmptum is incorrect.	Change to: SŪMp-sī, SŪMp-tum
Chapter 16, TE page A, Exercise 1	Syllabication of aliquis is incorrect.	Change to: A-li-quis
Chapter 16, TE page E, Respondē Latīnē #4	The answer is incorrect.	Change the answer to: Arcas portant. English translation: They carry chests/strongboxes.

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p. 159 (Chapter 18) and 266, 298 (Glossaries)	Renūntiātiō is not m./f.	Change to: renūntiātiō, renūntiātiōnis, f.
p. 159 (Chapter 18) and 266, 279 (Glossaries)	Cōnsuescō needs a macron on the e and is misspelled.	Change to: cōnsuēscō, cōnsuēscere
p. 164, Chapter 18, Glossary	Consuēstis and consuē(ve)stis each need a macron on the o.	Change to: cōnsuēstis, cōnsuē(ve)stis
Chapter 18, TE page B, Exercise 4, #10	"M,f" is incorrect in the parsing label above renūntiātiōnem.	Change to: ac/s/f
Chapter 18, TE page C, Exercise 5, #6	The translation vīs suī is incorrect.	Change to: vīs suae
p. 173 (Chapter 19) and 266, 292 (Glossaries)	Change definition of notitia.	Change to: knowledge, acquaintance, a known thing
p. 173 (Chapter 19) and 266, 303 (Glossaries)	Change definition of usus.	Change to: use (employment of something)
p. 199, Chapter 22, Exercise 3, #1, and Chapter 22, TE page A, Exercise 3, #1	Consuēstis needs a macron on the o.	Change to: cōnsuēstis
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #2, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #2	Discuntur is spelled wrong.	Change to: docentur
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #7, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #7	Imbuendum is spelled wrong.	Change to: imbuendōs
p. 235, Chapter 26, Exercise 6, #8, and Chapter 26, TE page C, Exercise 6, #8	Bello victo is the wrong phrase.	Change to: hostibus victīs
p. 242, Chapter 27, Exercise 4, #4	This sentence needs to be changed because the supine is passive in meaning, and this sentence is active in meaning.	Change to: a man worthy of mentioning
p. 242, Chapter 27, Exercise 5, #12, and Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 5, #12	This sentence needs to be revised.	Change to: Num Attila Rōmam aedificiū causā veniēbat
p. 244, Chapter 27 Reading, line 8	Exercitum is spelled incorrectly.	Change to: exercitus
Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 4, #4	This sentence needs to be changed because the supine is passive in meaning, and this sentence is active in meaning.	Change to: a man worthy of mentioning vir dignus memorātū
Chapter 27, TE page B, Exercise 5, #6	The supine of iūvo is incorrect.	Change to: iūtum
Unit 5 Test, #3B, Answer Key	Attulenda is incorrect.	The verb should be adferrenda.